#### PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

TERMS : Two Dollars a year; or ONE Dollar for the first regular session of each Congress; and Firry CENTS for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

THE WAR OF CONQUEST

even in this Republican Government of ours, to re- We do honor to our columns by placing the Circugard the Administration as the Country, and to look upon all who dare to impugn the acts of the former as faithless to the latter. So blinded by the effulgence of patronage, they can discern no allegiance but that due to office, and regard as treason to the nation any imputation of wrong-doing to its rulers. It Committee cannot but congratulate you in view of the trium is thus that the President's paper here, the Union, phant vindication of your principles in the recent election falling into the common mistake of its class, con- Sufficient returns are in to make it certain that we have electsiders as little less than traitorous all those journals ed our Governor by a majority not far from 3,000; we have (comprising two-thirds of the whole number in the carried both branches of the Legislature, and have gained four having had its origin in no adequate cause; as havhaving had its origin in no adequate cause; as hav-ing been uncalled for by any of those deep national Democratic party, and repudiated those who would tarnish the wrongs and momentous State necessities which can honor and bring the disgrace of repudiation upon our State. only justify an arbitrament so dread and bloody; We have secured the continuance of a sound and safe Bankand as having been prompted on our side chiefly, if ing system, and prevented the repeal of a revenue law that not solely, by personal ambition, by motives of ter- will build up and sustain the credit of the State, and enable ritorial acquisition and aggrandizement, for party us to pay off the large public debt created by the mismanage ends. The Union may, if it please, hold the President to be (as the minions of Louis 14th held him) "the State," but we must beg leave to deny that is now, as ever, a stronghold of Whig principles, and her he is the United States; and we must take leave free and patriotic sons will, at all proper times, assert and vinstill to question his infallibility; to express our dicate them. In this election Ohio has spoken out her sentiselves freely, however reluctantly, in condemnation of his official acts when we deem them wrong; waged for mere conquest. The result is seen in her votes, and culpable this war with weak, distracted, miserable Mexico, the professed objects of which did not justify so terrible an alternative, and which might, in all probability, have been attained without it. Shall the country bleed, its treasure be wasted its resources dried up, its Government impoverished, its people be slaughtered by hundreds, and families made desolate by the sword-shall all this be brought on the country by the weakness or wickedness of its rulers, and be seen and suffered in crouching submission, lest the ears of our rulers be offended by the language of remonstrance? Is such the liberty of the press which the organ of Democracy would teach? Is the voice of complaint to be hushed, also, lest the enemy may hear it? No, indeed; and we can tell the Union that but for the hale which the valor and devotion of our brave army and its truly glorious achievements have shed around this war, those complaints would have rang through the land in such tones as to make the hearts of all who have had part or lot in bringing so great

### THE ARMISTICE.

day for this will yet come.

Much is said in the public prints, pro and con. on the subject of the armistice and terms of capitulation which General TAYLOR granted to the Mexinot that when he shall communicate to the Government all his reasons for the sten, we shall find him struction should be put on the conduct of an officer to whom the country owes so much, and who is when we recollect that Worth, Jefferson Davis, and Governor when we recollect that Worth, Jefferson Davis when we recollect that Worth when we recollect that Worth when we recollect that Worth when we rec engaged in the discharge of duties so arduous, so Henderson, specimens of pure chivalry and courage, assented perilous, and so critical. We, therefore, in justice to the terms. General Taylor was acting under a high reto the brave old General, copy the annexed article from a highly intelligent contemporary, the Provi- the circumstances. dence Journal:

"There is much discussion upon the terms granted to the Mexicans by General Taylor at the capitulation of Monterey. Many gallant soldiers, who have seen service on a stormy parade day, condemn the liberality of the capitulation, and do not hesitate to say what they would have done under similar circumstances, and how much better they would have secured the fruits of victory and sustained the honor of the American arms. It is certainly a great pity that some of these men were not there, and, as General Taylor is greatly in need of reinforcements, they might serve their country by going to his relief, when they would be certain to find employment in some capacity which should be equal to their abilities, if not to their aspirations. Even reasonable men will sit down after dinner afortably over their wine and cigars, and point out a hunwho was dissatisfied with a partial loss which the former had sustained in a violent gale. After listening to much very excellent advice from the landsman upon hautical affairs, and hearing all his objections to the course which had been pur board the vessel at the time of the disaster, the master spoke : 'It is a very pleasant and comfortable thin sit here with your feet over this Lehigh fire, and work a ship off a lee shore. Perhaps if you had been of deck you might have found it rather more difficult.'

me things should be taken for granted, and when a presumed, in the absence of the full particulars, that a cor vention, agreed upon by him and approved by all his principal officers, is altogether the best thing that could have been done. If, when all the circumstauces are known, this opinion should not be sustained, it will then be time to reverse it. For our own part, the more we reflect upon the terms of the conven-tion the more we are satisfied that they reflect the highest credit upon the prudence and sagacity and conduct of General Taylor; showing that he is not only a brave and skilful soldier in battle, but that he possesses those higher qualities which are demanded in the management of a campaign. Gen. Taylor had marched to Monterey with insufficient means of transportation, and with inadequate supplies, at the head of 6,000 men, of whom he lost in killed and wounded about 500. The Mexicans still held a position from which they could not have been driven but at an equal expense of life. This would have reduced him to 5,000 men. "Nothing, however, prevents the people of the country from rising en masse to oppose us, but the belief that they somers, he might have advanced upon Saltillo, a city containing 12,000 inhabitants. Supposing that he should meet with no opposition there, he would leave a garrison, and, being continually conveyled to weaken hisself to be as his explaned."

"Nothing, however, prevents the people of the country from rising en masse to oppose us, but the belief that they will be whipped whenever they do so, and if a rising should take place on any extensive scale, I think it will be after Gen.

Kearney leaves here for California." ally compelled to weaken himself to keep up his com munications, would probably find himself, at the thousand men, in the heart of the enemy's country, and advancing upon Santa Anna, who would be ready to meet him at San Luis with 30,000 men. These are the considerations, we conceive, which induced General Taylor to content himself with the possession of Monterey and the public property there. The same considerations, we think, will detain him at Monterey until the arrival of reinforcements and additional means of transportation shall enable him to take the field with

visit to the North

WISCONSIN,-The Constitutional Convention Wisconsin assembled at Madison on the 5th instant, the castle can be taken, and the obtaining possession of that ninety-three members being in attendance. D. A. J. UPHAM was chosen President on the fourth ballot.

In 1820 the population of Lowell was 200; in 1830, 6,477; in 1833, 12,963; in 1836, 17,633; in 1840, 20,981; in 1844, 25,163.

THE WHIG PARTY IN OHIO.

The annexed Circular from the Whig Central Committee of Ohio, while it announces with calm dignity the signal triumph of their party in the late election, states briefly, but clearly and comprehensively, the issues which were involved in the con-It is a common error with the parasites of power, test, and which give to the victory its chief value. lar of our Ohio friends conspicuously in them.

TO THE WHIGS OF OHIO.

WRIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOM, COLUMBUS, OCTOBER 17, 1846.

In closing the labors of this campaign, the State Central country) which denounce the war with Mexico as that were in favor of repealing our just and equitable Revenue ment and enormous frauds and peculations of the Locofoco

To the Whigs of the Union we say, Be of good cheer; Ohio ments upon the subjects of a Protective Tariff, Internal Imand the National Administration may profit by it.

JOHN A. LAZELL JOHN B THOMPSON. JOS. SULLIVANT, J. L. BATES. Whig State Central Committee.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

It has been understood here, and we ourselves were under the impression, that the Executive was dissatisfied with the conduct of Gen. TAYLOR in regard to the terms of capitulation and the truce which he granted to the Mexican General at Monterey. We are glad, therefore, to perceive by the annexed extract from the Richmond Enquirer-

which we presume reflects the sentiments of the President-that the conduct of Gen. TAYLOR, in the matter referred to, was not disapproved by the

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF YESTERDAY. Gen. Taylor has been blamed by a few for consenting to a capitulation at Monterey so lenient and favorable to the Mexicans. Some of the Whig papers have assailed the ara calamity on the country quake with terror. The rangement as having been entered into under instruction from Washington, and hope thereby to throw odium upon the Administration; but they reason without their hosts, and do manifest injustice to Gen. Taylor. We have full confidence in his courage, prudence, and foresight, and believe that he acted under the highest motives of duty and wise policy. He had lost many brave spirits in the different melecs, and a portion of the town, well fortified, was still in the possession of the enemy who could not have been discussed. lation which General Taylor granted to the Mexicans at Monterey. It is not a subject on which we feel competent to pronounce an opinion; but we doubt not that when he shall communicate to the Government that when he shall communicate to the grant that when he shall communicate the communicate that the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the following that the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the following that the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the following that the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the following that the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the following that the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the following that the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the following that the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the following that the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the following that the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the possession of the enemy, who could not have been discounted the possession of the enemy, who could not

In addition to this, General Taylor was himself under the gotiations for peace would be resumed, with a probable prossponsibility; and we like the man so much that we are willing to believe that he did nothing but what was right under

The receipts from the tolls on the New York Canals have increased largely and regularly, every year, we believe, since they went into operation. Our government paper, the Union, which surprises the public every day by some new exhibition of astuteness, has discovered that the increase in the canal revenues this year has arisen from the new Tariff, which is to go into effect next December. But our official journal, endued as it ought to be with all rare attributes, possesses the high faculty dred errors in the plans and operations of the American General. Such things remind us of the reply made by a veteran sea captain to the president of an insurance office, tion that "the Democracy of Pennsylvania will soon settle down on the tariff of 1846." Or was this. which to common apprehension seems prophecy, intended rather as a specimen of the Delphic faculty, with which also the government editor is largely endowed, and meant, when rightly interpreted, that the tariff of 1846 having gone to the bottom, "Some things should be taken for granted, and when men have displayed the courage, fortitude, and prudence which have distinguished Gen. Taylor and his army, it should be way, it nearly eclipses the revelation of the cause of the increased canal revenue,

> FROM SANTA FE .- The Union publishes the following extract of a letter "from a distinguished officer of Gen. Kearney's staff," dated

"SANTA FE. SEPTEMBER 1, 1846. " Mr. Charles Bent informs me that Sublette left Fremon

May, at the head of the Sacramento, and he thinks he will return by the way of Bent's Fort.

"The rumors from below in reference to the forces collected to oppose us are very contradictory. We move in the morning to meet them, and my opinion is, they will disperse without giving us battle.

"Nothing, however, prevents the people of the country

ing intelligence :

with Lieut. Berryman on the cars, that it has been determined per cent. scrip has advanced in value. The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY returned to to attack Vera Cruz on the land side by an expedition from the seat of Government on Thursday last from his Tampico, and that the hoisting of the stars and stripes in the city will be the signal for an attack by the squadron upon the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua. This is the only way in which

> There was an Aurora Borealis discernible on Monday evening, from about 64 to 74 o'clock, rather east of north; but it was faint, and rose but lit tle above the horizon.

FACTS AND SPECULATIONS OF THE WASH-

It not being reasonable to expect the revelation osity, in regard to Government plans, moveresort to the Washington Correspondence of dis- way to Pensacola. tant papers to supply the deficiency.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 17.

We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has determine d to issue Treasury notes, bearing five per cent. interest. He would have had ittle difficulty if he had, in the first instance ssued the notes at six per cent. interest. They would have been taken up, I suppose, for investment, and would have been in good credit every where.

Mr. Secretary Walker now says that he will get along with sury notes have been discredited by banks, bankers, and busi-

Moreover, there is another difficulty. The banks are slo take the notes of late, because there is likely to be muc lifficulty in regard to the payment of notes put in circulation and not cancelled. The law requires such evidence from the holders of that class of notes as to render it impossible to reover any thing from the Government.

We had a rumor yesterday that Mr. Walker had received n overture from the banks to give him money upon the secu ity of the Treasury notes at five and three-quarters per cent terest. But, even if it be so, the offer is too late.

The results of the Pennsylvania election were not antic pated here. All the information which had been received by the most influential Pennsylvanians in office had been of character highly favorable to the success of the Democratic

The new Tariff could have had little injurious effect so far on the contrary, coal, iron, and grain-all the products Pennsylvania-are higher than ever.

I am told, by those who assume to know the causes that have operated on the voters of the Keystone State, that they were influenced by a feeling of resentment against their party leaders, who had deceived and cajoled them at the late Presi dential election into the belief that Mr. Polk was as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay. In other words, they wish to make their rulers know that, after all, the power rests in them to dictate systems of policy.

the fact that Democratic Tariff men were dropped and Whig Tariff men taken up. They seek not only a change of mea-

Pennsylvania has long been a doubtful State in politic The Presidential elections of 1836, 1840, and 1844 show this In 1836 the most respectable Whigs of Philadelphia signed a certificate that the State had gone for Harrison. In 1840 she did go for Harrison. In 1844 Polk got the vote of the State by a less majority than two Democratic Turiff counties gave

would have been doubtful enough, even had nothing occurred to render the party now in power so odious to a large majori-

ania will wheel back into the Democratic ranks at the next residential election, only two years hence. On the contraafter so much hesitation, takes the Whig track, she will be likely to keep it. Besides, I see nothing in the financial condition of the Government that is to operate favorably to the Democratic cause in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania will not endure direct taxes ! Her history proves it.

# CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 17, 1846. They also endeavor to impress the people with the belief that the war is nearly or quite over. That Mexico will certainly and exclusive wisdom qualifies the party in power to judge of this case. We have t ken Monterey, and that will put an end o the war, say they. But it may happen that the Mexican Government will not consider the loss of Monterey the termination of the war. They may consider it an unimportan affair, and, in fact, a check to the progress of the invasion.

To the Mexican people it will undoubtedly be so represented.

It is possible that Ampudia's capitulation may be disapproved
of by the Mexican Government as decidedly as our Government has repudiated its terms. It is certain that both parties acted under the idea that negotiations tending to a speedy peace were in progress, and that, therefore, the further effe ion of blood was unnecessary.

It is no longer to be doubted that the Government have

made some preparations for an attack on Tampico; but I can see no evidence of the fact that Taylor is to be supplied and The public opinion is, unquestionably, that a force should e immediately sent from Tampico to San Luis to support

General Taylor upon his arrival at that place.

The troops of the regular army which have been hurried to the Rio Grande appear to be destined for Monterey as a reinrement to General Taylor. The Union has announced tha Taylor. He will march very soon from Monterey to San Luis with this force. He may march with eight thousand men, and a portion of them he must leave at Salt

and a portion of them he must leave at Saltillo.

The Secretary of the Treasury says he will not have any more transactions with the banks, and will keep the Govern-ment separate from them in every respect. He does not want their aid, he says, and is very glad that they refused to afford it. He can, he says, get along without them better than they get along without him. He will issue immediately a batch of reasury notes bearing five per cent. interest.

threatening as to form a complete justification of tunes.

"I owe Commodore Conner nothing, and, on former ocons, have expressed my feelings with regard to him freely, but I am convinced that great injustice has been done him, in this squadron, in attributing to him a policy and measures for which alone the Government of the United States is responsible; and I cannot but throw my mite of vindication into the fund of exculpatory circumstances which his friends must be abundant-ly prepared to bring forward. If Commodore Perry produce which Mexico may attain the rank to which her destin greater effects in future, observe always if he have not insed or adequate means, such as Connen has not enjoyed."

The advantages of maintaining at all times a high standard of credit on the part of States and smaller EXPECTED ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.—The Savanthe city of Boston. It is stated that confident expecwhile I shall be engaged in the conflict in armed defence of communities are strikingly exemplified in the case of nah Republican of the 15th instant has the follow- tations are entertained that Boston will be able to her independence, the nation will place such safeguards around negotiate with Dutch capitalists, at a low rate of inte-rest, for all the money that may be required for the "If I should permit myself for a single moment to take the "Lieutenant Berryan, the gallant officer who behaved rest, for all the money that may be required for the "Lieutenant Behrnan, the gallant officer who behaved rest, for all the money that may be required for the reins of Government the sincerity of my promises would be nobly at the loss of the Truxton off Tuspan, passed construction of the works which are to supply that through this city on Wednesday night last, as bearer of des- city with pure water. The sum necessary is, if we them. patches from the squadron at Vera Cruz to the Government recollect aright, about three millions of dollars. In at Washington. We learn from a gentleman who conversed consequence of this expectation, City of Boston five

> We learn from the Ellicott's Mills Free Press that the under roof. They consist of a Cotton Factory, 160 feet in ength, by 48 feet in width, and four stories high; a Machine both in operation.

parture of Colonel Stevenson are to be sent to their destina-tion in a vessel at the expense of Government.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers furnish some late and interesting advices from Mexico, brought by the of the official paper to keep pace with public curi- sloop-of-war John Adams, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 25th ultimo, and touched at the mouth ments, and feelings, at this interesting juncture, we of the Mississippi river on the 7th instant, on her

The John Adams brought as passengers Com mander CARPENDER and a number of the crew lately belonging to the brig Truxton. All who became prisoners by the loss of this vessel have been set at iberty on parole; but a portion of them were on oard the storeship Relief, which was not expected to sail for Pensacola until she received on board some ten or a dozen of the sick, for whom a cutter had been dispatched to Tuspan.

The health of the squadron generally was good. out the banks. I apprehend that he cannot; for the Trea- Commodore PERRY arrived out on the 22d ultimo Jackson, who was condemned to death for striking an officer, was hung on the 15th.

> An impression prevailed in the squadron tha Commodore Conner contemplated another attack upon Alvarado, but nothing definite was known about it.

The New Orleans Times remarks that "SANTA Anna has suddenly become the chief head and hope of the war party in Mexico, which indeed to say the truth, embraces nearly the whole of the population. He is now, or was at latest dates, in the city of Mexico, arranging the plan of an extensive campaign against the several American corps d'armee-organizing, recruiting, encouraging, exhorting the inhabitants not only of the capital, but the whole country, with a view to meet the danger that threatens Mexico with the whole of her defensive resources."

Having left his hacienda, he arrived on the 14th ultimo at Ayotla, a small town distant ten or twelve eagues from the city of Mexico. Here he received communication from Gen. Almonte, the ad interim Secretary of War, proposing to him the supreme Executive power, or Dictatorship. This ernment, organized by Gen. SALAS, after the fall of t as follows :

General Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberating Army, to Gen. Almonte, Minister of War of the Re-

"AYOTLA, 1 O'CLOCK A. M., SEPT. 14, 1846. "Sin : I have received your favor of this date, acknow-edging a decree issued by the Supreme Government of the Nation, embracing a programme of the proceedings adopted to regulate a due celebration of the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1824, the assumption by myself of the su-preme Executive power, and the anniversary of the glorious

which preparations are made to celebrate the two great bless-ings which have fallen upon this nation—her independence Presidential election, only two years hence. On the contra-ry, there is every reason to believe the reverse. If she once, tude to find that my arrival at the capital will be made to contribute to the solemnities of so great an occasion. In fur-therance of this object I shall make my entree into that city to morrow at midday, and desire, in contributing my share t the national jubilee, to observe such a course as may best ac-cord with my duties to my country—beloved of my heart— and with the respect due to the sovereign will of the people.

to exercise the office of Commander in-Chief of the Arms f the Republic. I was far from my native land when on all sides formed the chief motive for calling me to the ead of the army. I now see a terrible contest with a perfidious and daring enemy impending over her, in which the Mexican Republic must reconquer the insignia of her glory, and a fortunate issue if victorious, or disappear from the face of the earth if so unfortunate as to be defeated. I also see a reacherous faction raising its head from her bosom, which, in calling up a form of government detested by the united nation, provokes a preferable submission to foreign dominion; and I behold, at last, that after much vacillation, that nation is resolved to establish her right to act for herself, and to ar-All this I have observed, and turged a listening ear to the cry of my desolated country, satisfied that she really needed my weak services at so important a period. Hence I have come without hesitation or delay to place myself in subjection to her will; and, desirous to be perfectly understood, upon reaching my native soil I gave a full and public expression of my sentiments and principles. The reception which they met the more confirmed in them, not from having given them more consideration, but because they have found a general echo in the hearts of my fellow-citizens.

"I come, then, to carry my views into operation, and i compliance with the mandate of my country. She calls me as Commaneer-in-chief of the army, and in that capacity I stand ready to serve. The enemy occupies our harbors; he is despoiling us of the richest of our territories, and threatens us with his domination! I go, then, to the head of the Mexican army—an army the offspring (cijo) of a free people and, joined with it, I will fulfil my utmost duty in opposing the enemies of my country. I will die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans to the enjoyment of a triumph to which they are alike entitled by justice, by their warlike character, and by the dignity and enthusiasm which they have preserved of a tance : every day's delay is an age of infamy : I cannot recede A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans
Tropic, referring to the censures cast upon Comto ingratitude for the favors with which I have been overmodore Conner, because of his failure to take Al-varado, says that the weather was so extremely humbled and suffering under a perpetuation of her misfor-

threatening as to form a complete justification the Commodore's course. This the writer states on the authority of two of the Commanders with the expedition, and he then adds:

"Your Excellency will at once perceive now great an error is should commit in assuming the Supreme Magistracy, when my duty calls me to the field to fight against the enemies of the expedition, and he then adds:

"Your Excellency will at once perceive now great an error in the supreme Magistracy, when my duty calls me to the field to fight against the enemies of the Republic I should disgrace myself, if, when called to ther my loyalty nor my honor requires the abandonment of interests so dear to me. The single motive of my heart is to offer my compatriots the sacrifice of that blood which yet runs in my veins. I wish them to know that I consecrate myself ntirely to their service, as a soldier ought to do, and am only desirous further to be permitted to point out the course by

of power, I give a proof of the sincerity of my sentiments leaving the nation her own mistress, at liberty to dispose of herself as she sees fit. The elections for members of a Congress to form the Constitution which the people wish to adopt

The existing Government has pursued a course with which uildings of the Granite Manufacturing Company are now all subvert it by taking its place. I feel abundant pleasure in remaining where I am, and flatter myself that the nation will applaud my choice. I shall joyfully accept such tasks as she length, by 48 feet in width, and four stories high; a Machine shall continue to impose upon me; and, while she is engaged in promoting the objects of civilization, I will brave every danger in supporting its benefits, even at the cost of my existence. In a refused, by a large majority, to entertain the appeal from "Will your Excellency have the goodness to tender to the Presbytery of Fayetteville, against the decision of the latSupreme Government my sincere thanks for their kindness.

I will personally repeat them to-morrow, for which purpose I sition as a communicant and minister of that church. So the dry 86 feet by 56 feet. The Foundry and Machine Shop are ger in supporting its benefits, even at the cost of my existence. "Will your Excellency have the goodness to tender to the

well, and set out for the scene of war, to lend my aid to serve my country, or to perish amongst its ruins.

"I beg to repeat to your Excellency assurances of my con

tinued and special esteem. "ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA."

This letter, by those who know SANTA ANNA best, is supposed to be a cunningly designed manœuvre got up between him and ALMONTE for the he Dictator once more to assume supreme power. In the letter he states his intention to enter the city the next day; and accordingly on the 15th he arrived at the capital, and was received with the most phrenzied enthusiasm by the populace. His entree is described as a triumphant fete, celebrated by every demonstration of popular rejoicing.

Again to quote the Times: "The next day the

most vigorous measures, so far as declarations go, were taken by the Provisional Government. levy of 30,000 men to recruit the army was ordered. Requisitions were forthwith transfer of their respective quotas of their respective quotas of Two regiments at a Mexican fort on the river, ten mile a circuit of fifty or sixty leagues of the metropolis, are stated to have complied with the requisition for men with the grounds about. A regiarrival there of the news of the levy of 30,000 men. To facilitate the arming and equipping of this large body of troops, the Government have of Col. Clarke, U. S. Army. ordered that duties on all munitions of war shall cease to be levied until further notice.

"In view of this extensive armament of the Mexican people, if any hopes have ever been entertained of a pacific policy on the part of SANTA Anna, they must now be abandoned. His late conduct shows that he has thrown off the mask, if · he ever wore the semblance of a friend of peace.

#### THE AMERICAN ARMY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, who was with Gen. TAYLOR at Camargo, gives quite an interesting account of the state of the army of the United States in Mexico. He estimates the invading army immediately under Gen. TAYLOR, or the army of Monterey, to amount to 6,640 men, half regulars, and half volunteers, thus: Butler's Division.

1st regiment Ohio volunteers-Col. Mitchell 5 Hamer's 2 540 offer was made on the part of the provisional Government, organized by Gen. Salas, after the fall of Parenes; and Santa Anna immediately replied to Baltimore battalion—Watson—2,710

| St. regiment Onto volunteers—Col. Mitchell (Hamer's 7540) |
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Davis	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	Squitman's 7540
St. r Worth's Division Col. P. Smith's regiment regular troops.	

Parts of 6th and other infantry regiments and dragoons Two companies McCullough's and Gillespie's Texas Whole number—Worth's in advance—1,700 Twiggs's Division.
Texas mounted men—Col. Hays. . . . . .

May's dragoons, four companies . . . . Ridgely and Duncan's flying artillery . Webster's artillery (18 and a 10-inch a Parts of several infantry regiments, and of artillery armed as infantry-2,230 6,640

Matamoros in hospital 700; troops of all sorts, from Camargo to Brasos, under Major Gen. Patterson, and Brigadiers Marshall, Pillow, Lane, and Shields, 9,170-making, with the army of Monterey, 15,810.

,000 ; between Matamoros and the mouth of the Bravo 4,550

at Point Isabel 120; at Camargo 700 sick and inefficient; at

General Wool has under his command, to advance on Chihuahua, 4,000.

General Kearney has at Santa Fe 2,700. The whole of the United States armies against Mexico, 22,510. The writer adds

"There are now in the United States army twenty-six regi ments of volunteers-eight of infantry, four of artillery, and nen, besides the two regiments of dragoons -making, in all, forty-one regiments of all arms.
"If to this be added the men employed in the Quarter ter, Commissary, and Engineer departments, there will be shown a force of 30,000 men, now in and attached to the

army of the United States.
"The above account is up to the 6th September."

THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS, who have lately concluded treaty with the United States Commissioners, and gone home, had a final interview with the President last Wednesday. For this interview the Indians made great preparations, adorning and bedecking themselves in their peculiar manner, with a profusion of paint on their faces, additional plumes, feathers, and rude ornaments. The terms of the treaty between the Winnebagoes and the United States Commissioners were briefly stated in the National Intelligencer of the 16th instant. During the stay of these Indians in this city they were quartered at Maher's Globe Hotel, where they were made quite comfortable by the kind attention of Mrs. Maher, the obliging hostess of the establishment. The Winnebagoes visited, during their sojourn here, all the places of public amusement. With the equestrian and other athletic performances at the Circus the sons of the forest appeared to be most highly delighted, and the audience seemed to be as much gratified with the appearance of the Indians as with the performances at the Circus.

The Winnebagoes took their departure from this city, by way of Baltimore, last Thursday. They were accompanied by Mr. J. E. Fletcher. All who have seen the Winnebagoes here consider them as a fine body of men.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 16. gular service, numbering nearly 600, now at the principal depot at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, under the superinence of Col. R. B. MASON, of the 1st dragoons, are about to be organized into a battalion of four companies, preparatory to joining the regiments for which they have been enlisted in the field. They are a fine body of men, and will render effipath. The battalion will be officered as follows, viz:

Brevet Major E. S. HAWKINS, 7th infantry, comma

with which First Lieutenant S. G. Stantons, of the same regiment, is assigned to duty.

Brevet Major G. WRIGHT, of the 8th regiment of infantry,

will command the recruits of the 8th, with which First Lieutenant L BEARDSLEY, of the same regiment, is assigned to Captain George Morris, 4th infantry, will command the

ruits of the 4th infantry, with which First Lieutenant H. D. WALLEN, of the same regiment, is assigned to duty. Captain D. Russels, 5th infantry, will command the detachment for the 5th infantry, with which Second Lieutenant W. H. Tylen, 5th infantry, is assigned to duty. Assistant

of law for the increase of the rank and file of the regiments of the regular service. They will embark, it is said, on the steamship Massachusetts, as soon as she is ready for sea, probably "I sm resolved that they shall not be falsified, for in their within a week or ten days; and will disembark, it is supposed, redemption I behold the general good, as well as my honor as at Point Isabel, Texas, for such service as the contingencies of war may require.

Most of the officers above mentioned were present at th

battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and contributed their full share towards the brilliant result. Capt. Hawkins will be remembered as the commander of the Port opposite Matamoros after the death of Major Brown. -Jour. Com

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION. - The Synod of North Caro propose to call at the palace. I shall there embrace my friends, question may be considered as settled in favor of the Reverend and, hastily pressing them to heart, bid them a tender fare—gentleman.—Raleigh Register. FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FROM THE CHARLESTON EVENING NEWS, OCTOBER 15. We are indebted to Capt. Thornton, of the United States Oragoons, who arrived here yesterday, for some interesting particulars from the seat of war.

Captain Toouxron informs us that it is now very sickly Matamoros, which place he left somewhere about the 24th of purpose of hoodwinking the people and enabling the last month. At the time of his leaving there were 700 Americans, about three-fourths volunteers, sick of dysentery. companied with intestinal ulceration and typhoid fever. The erage number of deaths was five a day. It is to be expected, however, that the accession of cold weather will much abate the violence of the disease.

> Capt. T. further informs us that an order had been issued by Gen. Taylor to Gen. Patterson at Camargo to send the Alabama and Georgia regiments of volunteers to Monterey.

> The following is the location of the American forces at the different points on the river Grande :

One regiment of Ohio volunteers, under the ex-Col. Curtis, and four companies of artillery (regulars) at Mr tamoros. The volunteers are encamped on the north edge of the town; two companies of a there, was Cape Learning one in the Plaza.

The whole of the troops at Compress are under the

One company of artillery (regulars) and one company of Kentucky volunteers encamped at Reynosa.

One company of artillery, under Capt. Swartwout, at Mier. One hundred and thirty dragoon recruits, under Lieut. Kane.

encamped in the Plaza Mier. Gen. Patterson had, previous to the two regiments being ordered to Monterey, about 4,000 men encamped three miles

FROM THE KENTUCKY OBSERVER OF OCTOBER 14. FROM Cor. Managara's REGIMENT -By the Souther mail of Saturday we received a letter from our friend James S. Jackson, Esq., giving later intelligence from Col. Humphrey Marshall's regiment than has been heretofore received The writer presents a sad picture of the condition of the regiment, not only as regards the health of the men, but also as respects their personal comforts, being the greater part of them in a very destitute condition and without the means to supply their necessities in consequence of the failure of the Govern ment to provide for the payment of their dues. So utterly regardless of the condition of the regiment have they been whose business it is to see that their wants are properly cared for and that they suffer for nothing, that Mr. Jackson states 690 that at the moment of writing \$75,000 at least was due to 400 Marshall's regiment alone. Besides all this, the destination of the regiment has been suddenly changed, and instead of, as originally intended, being permitted to continue their march to San Antonio de Bexar, there to join the command under Gen. Wool, after a two months' journey through Arkansas and Texas, under the burning rays of a summer's sun, they are halted at Victoria in the midst of the sickly season and in a very unhealthy location, and there ordered to remain until they shall have received orders from Gen. Taylor, to whos command, it appears, they are now destined. The consemence is, as might have been foreseen, that four hundred are eported to be on the sick list-some make the number even greater than this-in a very few days after they are halted.

> When the bill comes to be footed up, the nation will be mazed at the extent to which the lives of our citizens have een literally sacrificed and the treasure of the nation wasted, which might have been saved by a more judicious and wise solicy on the part of our rulers.

The following is an extract from the letter above referred to. It is dated at Port Lavacca on the 23d September

and with the sickness on the increase.

"Disease has increased in our camp alarmingly since ou arrival here. Yesterday the Surgeon reported 160 new cases in hospital. Many of our boys look chapfallen at this sudden reverse of our condition, but the commander and the surgeons seem to recognise the change as one they had expected, and next letter I write to give you an account of improving healtin the regiment. You ought to see the boys. Their condition is a reproach to the Government. They are barefooted, and some of them literally without breeches, many without hats and c ats, but they stand up as proud as if they were dressed in imperial purple. The Government is in debt to this regiment this day \$75,000—it has received no pay whatever, and, though paymasters pass and repass, and intelligence, used of payment. Young men of education and intelligence, used of payment. to the luxuries of private life, are by this neglect absolutely furned naked in a wild country, and exposed to the climate and suffering from the weather, without any care for their condition on the part of the Government they serve. They would raise a row pretty quickly, but that they respect too highly the eelings of their own officers to place them in an awkward posi-ion by drawing down on them the displeasure of the War

# MONTREAL (CANADA.) OCTOBER 13.

We are at last fairly started with the St. Lawrence and tlantic Railroad. Contracts have been entered into for the first pirty miles of the route, and it is a satisfaction to know that the terms are much lower than the estimate made by the engineers. The contractors take twenty-five per cent. of the price in shares.

Arrangements have been made to connect our city with the rest of the cities of North America by means of the Electric Telegraph. This improvement will speedily be completed. The crops appear to be good throughout the country. The otatoes have suffered but little.

The Government has declared its intention to pay the claims for losses sustained in Upper Canada during the disstrous troubles of 1837 and 1838, on and after the 2d January next. The amount is £40,000. Debentures are to be issued at once to discharge certain claims of a similar character in Lower Canada. The amount already investigated and allowed is about £10,000; but there is a commission still sitting, which will probably add very considerably to this sum.

FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS .- Accounts from Tahiti, early in June, have been received at Valparaiso. The French had marched out of their entrenchments since the last previous accounts, but the natives did not at that time attack them. They left their entrenchments a second time and proceeded south, when they were attacked by the natives, who killed the French commander and six or seven men, and wounded about forty. The French were destroying all the huts of the natives and cutting down all the breadfruit trees. But the natives maintained themselves in the mountains, which were deemed impregnable, the approaches to them being precipitous, and easily defended by hurling down rocks pon the heads of the invaders -Boston Daily Advertiser.

LIVERPOOL STEAMERS. - Four new steamers are building by the Cunard Company, of one thousand eight hundred tons each, which are to form a direct semi-monthly line between New York and Liverpool. They will be ready to commence about the first of May next. Four other steamers, of similar Most of these recruits have been enlisted under the provision dimensions, are also building by the same company for the occasions. The new lines are to leave on Saturday, and arrive on Thursday or Friday of the second week.

HYDROPHOBIA CASE. - Two children of Mr. Samuel Concommunicated by a small pet dog belonging to the family. We are pained to hear this morning that a colored man, who s said to have ministered to the dog, though not conscious of being bitten, has shown symptoms of the disease. The dog, it will be remembered, was run over in the street and had a leg broken, up to which time no signs of hydrophobia were given; nor do we know that he ever showed any evidence of ng tabid, except, after being hurt, snapping at the chil-

The gold mines of South Carolina are more profitable.